

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark
Office
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in its capacity as elected Office

Date of mailing (day/month/year)

04 October 2000 (04.10.00)

International application No.

PCT/GB00/00323

Applicant's or agent's file reference

P23140A/VSL/CLF/PPP

International filing date (day/month/year)

07 February 2000 (07.02.00)

Priority date (day/month/year)

05 February 1999 (05.02.99)

Applicant

DA SILVA MARQUES, Paulo, Vicente et al

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:



in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:

04 September 2000 (04.09.00)



in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

2. The election ☒ was

was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

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Authorized officer

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference P23140A/VSL/CLF/PPP		FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No. PCT/GB 00/ 00323	International filing date (day/month/year) 07/02/2000	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 05/02/1999	
Applicant THE UNIVERSITY COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF et al.			

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 4 sheets.

☐ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

- b. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing :

☐ contained in the international application in written form.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. ☐ **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box I).

3. ☒ **Unity of invention is lacking** (see Box II).

4. With regard to the **title**,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the **abstract**,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the **drawings** to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

☒ as suggested by the applicant.

☐ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

2a, 2b

☐ None of the figures.



A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G02B6/132 H01S3

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 G02B H01S

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 206 925 A (KAMOSHIDA TOSHIKAZU ET AL) 27 April 1993 (1993-04-27) abstract; figures 1,3,4A-4D,8 column 1, line 51 -column 2, line 10 column 3, line 1 - line 19 column 3, line 38 - line 43 column 6, line 52 -column 7, line 21 column 8, line 7 - line 58 column 8, line 60 -column 9, line 25 column 10, line 10 - line 40 column 11, line 24 - line 29 ---	1-61, 82-85
X	US 5 303 319 A (FORD CAROL M ET AL) 12 April 1994 (1994-04-12) abstract; figures 3,4 column 2, line 10 - line 38 column 3, line 29 -column 4, line 43 --- -/--	1,30, 82-85

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
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- * & * document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 May 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

20.07.00

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Jakober, F



C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 890 850 A (LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC) 13 January 1999 (1999-01-13) abstract; figure 9 column 7, line 18 - line 41 ---	1,30, 82-85
A	EP 0 867 985 A (TNO) 30 September 1998 (1998-09-30) abstract page 3, line 20 - line 24 page 4, line 54 -page 5, line 27 page 5; table 1 -----	1-61

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/GB 00/00323

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet(s)

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-61,82-85

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.



FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

1. Claims: 1-61,82-85

An optical waveguide comprising a buffer layer including a thermally oxidised layer.

2. Claims: 62-81

A laser waveguide comprising a grating formed in the waveguide core.



Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US 5206925	A	27-04-1993	JP 2755471	B	20-05-1998
			JP 4060618	A	26-02-1992
			CA 2040527	A,C	30-12-1991
			DE 4120054	A	02-01-1992
			GB 2245984	A,B	15-01-1992

US 5303319	A	12-04-1994	NONE		

EP 0890850	A	13-01-1999	US 6003222	A	21-12-1999
			JP 11084156	A	26-03-1999

EP 0867985	A	30-09-1998	JP 11038242	A	12-02-1999
			US 5982973	A	09-11-1999



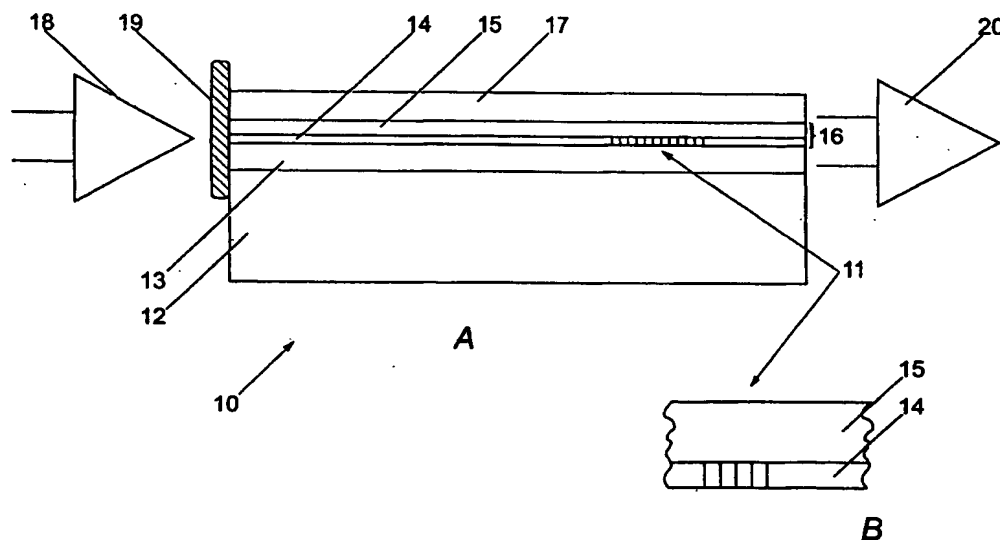


INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : G02B 6/132, H01S 3/063	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/46619 (43) International Publication Date: 10 August 2000 (10.08.00)
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(21) International Application Number: **PCT/GB00/00323**(22) International Filing Date: **7 February 2000 (07.02.00)**(30) Priority Data:
9902477.0 **5 February 1999 (05.02.99)** **GB**(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **THE UNIVERSITY COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW [GB/GB]; University Avenue, Glasgow G12 8QQ (GB).**

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **DA SILVA MARQUES, Paulo, Vicente [PT/PT]; Rua da Vitoria, 405, P-4050 Porto (PT). BONAR, James, Ronald [GB/GB]; 47 Brodie Park Avenue, Paisley PA2 6JA (GB). AITCHISON, James, Stewart [GB/GB]; 127 Dowanhill Street, Glasgow G12 9DN (GB). PAIS PEREIRA LEITE, Antonio, Manuel [PT/PT]; Apt. 15, Rua Alfredo Keil, 243, P-4150 Porto (PT).**(74) Agent: **MURGITROYD & COMPANY; 373 Scotland Street, Glasgow G5 8QA (GB).**(81) Designated States: **AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).****Published***With international search report.**Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.*(54) Title: **OPTICAL WAVEGUIDE WITH MULTIPLE CORE LAYERS AND METHOD OF FABRICATION THEREOF****(57) Abstract**

An optical waveguide with multiple core layers for transmitting an optical signal comprises a substrate; an intermediate layer formed on said substrate; a waveguide core formed on said intermediate layer, and an upper cladding layer embedding said waveguide core. The waveguide core comprises a first core layer formed on said intermediate layer and a second core layer formed on said first core layer. The first core layer has photosensitive properties and the second core layer has optical gain properties.



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1 OPTICAL WAVEGUIDE WITH MULTIPLE CORE LAYERS AND METHOD
2 OF FABRICATION THEREOF
3
4

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION
6

7 This invention relates to an optical waveguide with
8 multiple core layers and a method of fabrication
9 thereof.
10

11 In particular, the invention relates to a doped planar
12 waveguide with multiple core layers and which includes
13 both active and passive components and to a method of
14 fabricating a planar waveguide for an optical circuit
15 in which the core is composed of layers of different
16 materials.
17

18
19 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION
20

21 Planar waveguides can be passive devices or can
22 include active components; for example, modulators,
23 couplers, and switches. Planar waveguides
24 incorporating active components are extremely
25 advantageous as they can be used to provide integrated
26
27

1 optic packages which can serve as complete transmitting
2 modules with, for example, components for amplitude or
3 phase modulation, or multiplexing in an optical
4 communication network.

5
6 Rare earth doped fibre amplifiers, for example erbium
7 or neodymium doped fibre amplifiers, are known to have
8 several advantages in optical communication networks
9 such as high gain, low noise, high power conversion
10 efficiency and wide spectral bandwidth. The present
11 invention seeks to provide the same advantages in
12 planar rare earth doped waveguides and moreover to
13 provide a laser waveguide amplifier which can be used,
14 for example, in an optical communication network to
15 amplify attenuated signals.

16
17 Planar waveguide technology is important in the
18 fabrication of lasers and optical amplifiers due to the
19 superior stability, compact geometry of planar
20 waveguide technology. Also, active components, for
21 example modulators, can be integrated into the planar
22 device.

23
24 A variety of techniques, including flame hydrolysis
25 deposition (FHD), sputtering, plasma enhanced chemical
26 vapour deposition (CVD) and ion-exchange can be used in
27 the fabrication of silica-based planar waveguides doped
28 with rare-earth ions and which display laser
29- characteristics.

30

31 In such laser amplifying waveguides, it is desirable to
32 obtain a high concentration of rare earth ions in order
33 to achieve very compact and efficient devices.

34 However, high concentrations of rare earth ions in a
35 waveguide layer with relatively low solubility can
36 result in the formation of clusters of rare earth ions.

1 The interaction between the rare earth ions in such
2 clusters quenches the excited state required for the
3 lasing process and thus degrades the optical
4 amplification provided by the waveguide.
5

6 Other complications arise in the fabrication of laser
7 waveguides for applications which require single mode
8 transmission, narrow spectral bandwidths, and/or
9 precise control of the lasing wavelength depend
10 critically on their cavity type. Laser waveguides
11 which have butt-coupled mirrors on the waveguide ends
12 or dielectric reflection mirrors are known in the art
13 but suffer to a greater or lesser degree from certain
14 disadvantages; for example, low spectral selectivity.
15

16 Bragg gratings incorporated in a waveguide core can
17 provide enhanced spectral selectivity. The fabrication
18 of such gratings is affected by the host glass
19 composition present in the waveguide core which
20 determine the UV absorption band of the core material
21 and thus its photosensitive properties. For example,
22 if phosphorus is used as a core dopant ion it can
23 alleviate the formation of rare earth ion clusters but
24 has the disadvantage that it reduces the amount of
25 absorption in the UV and thus reduces the
26 photosensitivity of the core. If germanium is used as
27 a core dopant ion it can increase the photosensitivity
28 of the core but has the disadvantage of promoting rare
29 earth cluster formation.
30

31 The introduction of a Bragg grating can be effected in
32 a planar waveguide by a number of known methods which
33 suffer to a greater or lesser degree from certain
34 disadvantages. The invention provides an optical
35 waveguide with multiple core layers which is suitable
36 for forming a laser waveguide with a high degree of

1 spectral selectivity. The waveguide core combines two
2 different types of silica based layers and these core
3 layers obviate or mitigate the aforementioned
4 disadvantages which arise when seeking to fabricate an
5 in-core Bragg grating to enhance the spectral
6 selectivity of the laser waveguide. The waveguide
7 formed enables in-core Bragg grating formation at a
8 range of UV wavelengths above 150 nm.

9

10 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

11

12 In accordance with a first aspect of the invention
13 there is provided an optical waveguide with multiple
14 core layers comprising: a substrate; a waveguide core
15 formed on said substrate; and an upper cladding layer
16 embedding said waveguide core; wherein said waveguide
17 core comprises a first core layer and a second core
18 layer.

19

20 Preferably, the substrate comprises silicon and/or
21 silica and/or sapphire.

22

23 Preferably, the substrate includes an intermediate
24 layer. The intermediate layer may include a buffer
25 layer formed on the substrate. The buffer layer may
26 comprise a thermally oxidised layer of the substrate.

27

28 The intermediate layer may further include a lower
29 cladding layer formed on said buffer layer.

30

31 Preferably, the thickness of the buffer layer is in the
32 range 5 μm to 20 μm .

33

34 The second core layer may be formed on the first core
35 layer and said first core layer may be formed on the
36 substrate. Alternatively, the first core layer may be

1 formed on the second core layer and said second core
2 layer may be formed on the substrate. A further first
3 core layer may be formed on the second core layer such
4 that the first core layer sandwiches the second core
5 layer.

6

7 Preferably, the first core layer includes a dopant to
8 permit the first core layer to exhibit a photosensitive
9 response. The first core layer may include silica.

10

11 Preferably, the first core layer includes a germanium
12 oxide and/or a boron oxide. The first core layer
13 dopant may include dopant ions. Preferably, the first
14 core layer dopant ions include tin and/or cerium and/or
15 sodium.

16

17 The second core layer may include a dopant to induce
18 amplification of an optical signal transmitted through
19 said waveguide core. The second core layer may include
20 silica. The second core layer may include a phosphorus
21 oxide. The second core layer dopants may include
22 dopant ions. The second core layer dopant may include
23 a mobile dopant.

24

25 Preferably, the second core layer dopants include a
26 rare earth and/or a heavy metal and/or compounds of
27 these elements. More preferably, the rare earth is
28 Erbium or Neodymium.

29

30 Preferably, the refractive indices of the first core
31 layer and the second core layer are substantially
32 equal.

33

34 Preferably, the refractive index of the waveguide core
35 differs from that of the substrate by at least 0.05%.

36

1 Preferably, the thickness of the first core layer is in
2 the range 0.2 μm to 30 μm .

3

4 Preferably, the thickness of the second core layer is
5 in the range 0.2 μm to 30 μm .

6

7 Preferably, the width of the waveguide core lies in the
8 range 0.4 μm to 60 μm .

9

10 The upper cladding layer and the lower cladding layer
11 may comprise the same material. The refractive index
12 of the substrate and the refractive index of the upper
13 cladding layer may be substantially equal.

14

15 In accordance with a second aspect of the invention
16 there is provided a method of fabricating a waveguide
17 comprising the steps of: providing a substrate; forming
18 a waveguide core on the substrate; and forming an upper
19 cladding layer to embed the waveguide core, wherein
20 the waveguide core is formed from a first core layer
21 and a second core layer.

22

23 The formation of the substrate may include the
24 formation of an intermediate layer formed on said
25 substrate. The formation of the intermediate layer may
26 include the formation of a buffer layer. The buffer
27 layer may be formed by thermally oxidising the
28 substrate.

29

30 The formation of the intermediate layer may further
31 include the formation of a lower cladding layer formed
32 on said buffer layer. The formation of the lower
33 cladding layer may include doping said lower cladding
34 layer with a dopant. The dopant may include dopant
35 ions.

36

1 Preferably, the second core layer is formed on the
2 first core layer and the first core layer is formed on
3 the substrate. Alternatively, the first core layer may
4 be formed on the second core layer and said second core
5 layer may be formed on the substrate.

6
7 A further first core layer may be formed on the second
8 core layer such that the first core layer sandwiches
9 the second core layer.

10
11 The steps of forming any one of the substrate, first
12 core layer, the second core layer, and the upper
13 cladding layer may comprise the steps of:
14 depositing each layer; and
15 at least partially consolidating each layer.

16
17 Preferably, any one of the substrate, the first core
18 layer, the second core layer and the upper cladding
19 layer partially consolidated after deposition is fully
20 consolidated with the full consolidation of any other
21 of the first core layer, the second core layer or the
22 upper cladding layer.

23
24 Preferably, the formation of the first core layer
25 includes the doping of the first core layer with a
26 dopant.

27
28 Preferably, the first core layer dopant permits the
29 first core layer to exhibit a photosensitive response.

30
31 Preferably, the formation of the second core layer
32 includes the doping of the second core layer with a
33 dopant.

34
35 Preferably, the second core layer dopant induces
36 amplification of an optical signal transmitted through

1 said waveguide core.

2

3 The formation of the substrate may include the doping
4 of the substrate with a dopant. The dopant may include
5 dopant ions.

6

7 Preferably, the substrate dopant includes a mobile
8 dopant.

9

10 Preferably, said first core layer dopant ions include
11 tin and/or cerium and/or sodium.

12

13 Preferably, said second core layer dopant ions include
14 a rare earth and/or a heavy metal and/or compounds
15 thereof.

16

17 Preferably, said rare earth is Erbium and/or Neodymium.

18

19 Preferably, the concentration of the first core layer
20 dopant is selectively controlled during the formation
21 of the first core layer and the concentration of the
22 second core layer dopant is selectively controlled
23 during the formation of the second core layer so that
24 the refractive index of the first core layer and the
25 refractive index of the second core layer are
26 substantially equal.

27

28 Preferably, the concentrations of the first core layer
29 dopant and second core layer dopant are controlled to
30 give a refractive index for the waveguide core which
31 differs from that of the substrate layer by at least
32 0.05%.

33

34 The lower cladding layer and said buffer layer may be
35 formed substantially in the same step. At least one of
36 the substrate, the first core layer, the second core

1 layer, and the upper cladding layer may be deposited by
2 a Flame Hydrolysis Deposition process and/or Chemical
3 Vapour Deposition process. The Chemical Vapour
4 Deposition process may be a Low Pressure Chemical
5 Vapour Deposition process or a Plasma Enhanced Chemical
6 Vapour Deposition process.

7
8 Preferably, the consolidation is by fusing using a
9 Flame Hydrolysis Deposition burner. Alternatively, the
10 consolidation may be by fusing in a furnace.

11
12 The step of fusing the lower cladding layer and the
13 step of fusing the first core layer and/or the second
14 core layer may be performed simultaneously. The
15 waveguide core may be formed from the first core layer
16 and the second core layer using a dry etching technique
17 and/or a photolithographic technique and/or a
18 mechanical sawing process. The dry etching technique
19 may comprise a reactive ion etching process and/or a
20 plasma etching process and/or an ion milling process.

21
22 The waveguide core formed from the first core layer and
23 the second core layer may be square or rectangular in
24 cross-section.

25
26 In accordance with a third aspect of the invention
27 there is provided a laser waveguide with multiple core
28 layers comprising a waveguide according to the first
29 aspect of the invention, the laser waveguide further
30 comprising:

31 at least one grating formed in said waveguide
32 core.

33

34 Preferably, the laser waveguide further comprises at
35 least one optical interference mirror.

36

1 More preferably, the optical interference mirror is
2 provided at the input of the waveguide. The
3 interference mirror may be butt-coupled to or directly
4 deposited at the input of the waveguide.

5
6 The laser waveguide may include two mirrors and a
7 grating. Alternatively, the laser waveguide may
8 include one mirror and two gratings. Alternatively,
9 the laser waveguide may include three gratings. The
10 grating formed may be a Bragg grating. The grating may
11 form an output coupler for said laser waveguide.

12
13 The laser waveguide may further comprise an optical
14 interference mirror butt coupled to or directly
15 deposited at the output of the waveguide.

16
17 In accordance with a fourth aspect of the invention
18 there is provided method of fabricating a laser
19 waveguide, comprising forming a waveguide according to
20 the method of the second aspect of the invention, the
21 method of fabricating the laser waveguide further
22 including the steps of:

23 forming at least one grating in said waveguide
24 core.

25
26 The method may further include the step of attaching at
27 least one optical interference mirror to the waveguide.

28
29 The optical interference mirror may be attached to an
30 input of the waveguide.

31
32 The grating may be formed using a laser operating at a
33 wavelength in the range of 150 nm to 400 nm through a
34 phase mask deposited on top of said upper cladding
35 layer of the waveguide. The mask may be a quartz mask.
36 The grating may be formed using a using an interference

1 side writing technique. The grating may be formed
2 using a direct writing technique. The grating formed
3 may be a Bragg grating.

4

5 Preferably, in the above method, the optical
6 interference mirror is butt-coupled to or directly
7 deposited at the input of the waveguide.

8

9 The method may further comprise the step of attaching a
10 second optical interference mirror to the output of the
11 waveguide.

12

13 DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

14

15 Embodiments of the present invention will now be
16 described, by way of example only, with reference to
17 the accompanying drawings, in which:-

18

19 Figs. 1A to 1C are schematic cross-sectional diagrams
20 of a waveguide with multiple core layers during various
21 stages of fabrication.

22

23 Fig. 2A is a schematic representation of a laser
24 waveguide formed from the waveguide shown in Figs. 1A
25 to 1C; and

26

27 Fig. 2B is a detail, to an enlarged scale, of the
28 structure shown in Fig. 2A.

29

30

31 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

32

33 Referring now to the drawings, Figs. 1A to 1C
34 illustrate schematically stages in the fabrication of a
35 waveguide with a multi-layered core according to the
36 invention.

1 Referring now to Fig. 1A, there is illustrated a
2 waveguide 1 which is fabricated from a substrate 2.
3 The substrate 2 comprises a silicon wafer. However,
4 other suitable substrates including silica and
5 sapphire, may be used.

6
7 A silica buffer layer 3, comprising a thermally
8 oxidised layer of the substrate 2, is formed on the
9 substrate 2. The thickness of the buffer layer 3 is 15
10 μm which lies in a preferred range of 5 μm to 20 μm .

11
12 A suitable method, for example, a flame hydrolysis
13 deposition (FHD) method, is used to deposit a first
14 core layer 4 on top of the buffer layer 3. The
15 thickness of the first core layer 4 is 2 μm which lies
16 in a preferred range of 0.2 μm to 30 μm .

17
18 The material included in the first core layer 4
19 provides a high photosensitive response to an optical
20 signal. In a preferred embodiment, the first core
21 layer 4 includes a high concentration of Germanium
22 dopant, for example 17 %wt, co-doped with Boron, for
23 example 5 %wt. Other dopant ions can be included, or a
24 mixture of dopant ions, for example, tin, cerium,
25 and/or sodium.

26
27 The dopant and co-dopants are introduced during the
28 deposition of the first core layer 4. The Germanium
29 dopant induces a high photosensitive response and the
30 Boron co-dopant lowers the refractive index induced by
31 the high level of Germanium in the first core layer 4.
32 The concentrations of the dopant and co-dopant are
33 adjusted to 17% wt and 5% wt to give a difference
34 between the refractive index of the first core layer 4
35 and the refractive index of the buffer layer 3 of 0.75%
36 which lies in a preferred range of 0.05% to 2.0% .

1 The first core layer 4 is then consolidated by a
2 suitable method, for example by a second pass of the
3 FHD burner or by consolidating the waveguide 1 in an
4 electrical furnace.

5

6 Fig. 1B shows a further stage in the fabrication of the
7 waveguide 1 in which a second core layer 5 is formed on
8 the first core layer 4.

9

10 The second core layer 5 is deposited on the first core
11 layer 4 using a suitable method, for example FHD, and
12 is then suitably consolidated, for example, in an
13 electrical furnace.

14

15 The second core layer 5 is doped with rare earth dopant
16 ions, for example Er^{+3} , using an aerosol doping
17 technique, and co-doped, for example, with Phosphorus
18 during the deposition of the second core layer 5. The
19 thickness of the second core layer 5 is $4\mu\text{m}$, which lies
20 in the range of $0.2\mu\text{m}$ to $30\mu\text{m}$.

21

22 Alternative methods can be used to dope the second core
23 layer 5 such as solution doping. Preferably, the dopant
24 and co-dopant are simultaneously introduced in a
25 controlled manner during the deposition of the second
26 core layer 5. The concentrations of the dopant and co-
27 dopant can be controlled so that the second core layer
28 5 provides the desired signal gain for optical signals
29 propagating through the waveguide and also to ensure
30 that the refractive index of the second core layer 5 is
31 matched to the refractive index of the first core layer
32 4. In this embodiment, the indices are substantially
33 matched. Alternatively, the first core layer 4 and the
34 second core layer 5 can be subjected to a further
35 process, for example, UV trimming, to effect matching
36 of their refractive indices.

1 The photosensitive response of the first core layer 4
2 in combination with the optical signal gain of the
3 second core layer 5 effect the overall level of optical
4 signal amplification provided by the waveguide 1.

5
6 A waveguide core 6 is then formed from the first core
7 layer 4 and the second core layer 5 by using a suitable
8 method, for example conventional photolithographic
9 and/or reactive ion etching (RIE) methods. A portion
10 of the second core layer 5 is suitably masked and the
11 unwanted portions of the second core layer 5 and the
12 underlying first core layer 4 are etched away to leave
13 the waveguide core 6. The overall dimensions of the
14 waveguide core 6 formed are $6\mu\text{m} \times 6\mu\text{m}$ which is in a
15 preferred range of $0.4\mu\text{m} \times 0.4\mu\text{m}$ to $60\mu\text{m} \times 60\mu\text{m}$.

16
17 The co-dopant, here Boron, in the first core layer 4
18 reduce the refractive index of the waveguide core 6 and
19 enable single mode operation even for large waveguide
20 cores, for example waveguide cores whose dimensions are
21 in the range of $0.4\mu\text{m} \times 0.4\mu\text{m}$ to $60\mu\text{m} \times 60\mu\text{m}$. The co-
22 dopant in the first core layer 4 can also provide other
23 advantages such as enabling higher refractive index
24 changes to occur during later stages of fabrication of
25 a waveguide with multiple core layers.

26
27 The first core layer 4 effectively can reduce the
28 optical signal gain provided by the second core layer
29 5. It is thus advantageous for the first core layer 4
30 to be as photosensitive as possible in particular as
31 the refractive index modulation no longer occurs over
32 the entire volume of the waveguide core 6.

33
34 Fig. 1C shows a further stage in the fabrication of the
35 waveguide. An upper cladding layer 7 is deposited on
36 the waveguide core 6 using an FHD method. The upper

1 cladding layer 7 embeds the waveguide core 6. The
2 upper cladding layer 7 is doped during deposition, for
3 example with Phosphorus and Boron, to adjust its
4 refractive index until the refractive index of the
5 upper cladding layer 7 matches the refractive index of
6 the buffer layer 3. The upper cladding layer 7 is then
7 consolidated, for example in an electrical furnace.

8
9 In a second preferred embodiment of the invention, a
10 lower cladding layer is formed on top of the buffer
11 layer 3 before the first core layer 4 is deposited and
12 in which the level of dopant in the upper cladding
13 layer 7 is adjusted until the refractive index of the
14 upper cladding layer 7 matches that of the lower
15 cladding layer. The lower cladding layer can be
16 deposited and consolidated using the same techniques as
17 the upper cladding layer 7.

18
19 In an alternative layer structure the first core layer
20 4 may be deposited on top of the second core layer 5 or
21 respective first core layers 4 may be provided both
22 below and on top of the second core layer 5. The core
23 layer 5 is then sandwiched between two photo-sensitive
24 first core layers 4 increasing the coupling coefficient
25 of the device.

26
27 It is possible also, for certain applications, to dope
28 the photo-sensitive first core layer 4 with a small
29 amount of rare earth ions.

30
31 Referring now to Figs. 2A and 2B of the drawings, there
32 is shown a schematic diagram of laser waveguide
33 according to the invention. Figs. 2A and 2B show a
34 cross-section parallel to the longitudinal axis of the
35 laser waveguide core, such that the waveguide core is
36 seen only in profile.

1 Fig. 2A shows a planar laser waveguide 10 incorporating
2 a Bragg grating 11. The laser waveguide 10 includes a
3 silicon substrate layer 12 and a silica buffer layer 13
4 comprising a thermally oxidised layer of the substrate
5 12. The buffer layer 13 is formed on the substrate
6 layer 12.

7
8 Fig. 2B is an enlarged view of a section of Fig. 2A. A
9 first core layer 14 is deposited and consolidated on
10 the buffer layer 13 and second core layer 15 is
11 deposited and consolidated on the first core layer 14
12 using the techniques described above for the deposition
13 and consolidation of first and second core layers 4 and
14 5 in the waveguide 1. The first core layer 14 can
15 alternatively be formed on an lower cladding layer (not
16 shown) formed on buffer layer 13.

17
18 The second core layer 15 is doped with neodymium
19 instead of the erbium used as a dopant in the second
20 core layer 5. Fig. 2A represents a cross-section
21 through the laser waveguide 10 parallel to the
22 direction of light propagation through the waveguide 10
23 (i.e., normal to the cross-sectional plane through the
24 waveguide shown in Fig. 1C). The waveguide core 16 is
25 formed from said first core layer 14 and said second
26 core layer 15 using the same technique described above
27 for the formation of the first core layer 4 and the
28 second core layer 15.

29
30 An upper cladding layer 17 is then deposited on the
31 second core layer 15 and the grating 11. The upper
32 cladding layer 17 is deposited and consolidated using
33 the same methods as described above for the deposition
34 and consolidation of the upper cladding layer 7 in the
35 fabrication of waveguide 1.

36

1 The laser cavity of the laser waveguide 10 is
2 fabricated by writing the Bragg grating 11 into a
3 generally central portion of the first core layer 14
4 and the second core layer 15. Conventionally, the
5 Bragg grating 11 may be written using a KrF excimer
6 laser operating at 248 nm through a quartz phase mask
7 deposited on top of the upper cladding layer.

8
9
10 An input 18 of the laser waveguide 10 provides an
11 optical signal at a pump wavelength to the laser
12 waveguide 10. An optical interference mirror 19 butt-
13 coupled to the input end 18 of the laser waveguide 10
14 has a high reflectivity ($R_{sig} = 99.9\%$) around the maxima
15 of the desired output wavelength and has a high
16 transmittance at the pump wavelength ($T_{pump} > 95\%$). The
17 grating 11 forms an output coupler at the output 20 of
18 the laser waveguide 10.

19
20 The grating 11 is designed for use at 1050 nm and the
21 reflectivity of the grating 11 formed saturates at 80%.
22 The phase mask used to form the grating 11 has a pitch
23 of 720 nm. In other embodiments, however, it is
24 possible to form gratings 11 which can be used at a
25 wavelength in the range of 500 nm to 2100 nm by using
26 suitable phase masks.

27
28 In another embodiment of a laser waveguide, a grating
29 11 can be provided at both the input 18 and the output
30 20 of the laser waveguide 10, preferably with both
31 gratings having substantially the same Bragg wavelength
32 thus providing a distributed Bragg reflection laser
33 (DBR).

34
35 In yet another embodiment, a distributed feedback laser
36 (DFB) can also be formed by having a grating extending

1 along the length of the gain cavity formed by the core
2 layer 5.

3
4 Further, a multicavity laser can be formed by butt-
5 coupling another mirror to the output end of the laser
6 waveguide 10. These external mirrors can be bulk
7 mirror butt-coupled or mirrors directly deposited on
8 the ends of the waveguide. A multiple wavelength laser
9 can be provided by photoimprinting a sampled grating in
10 the waveguide core, with precise control of channel
11 spacing. Additionally, a multiple wavelength laser can
12 be achieved by exposing the same core area to very
13 similar UV patterns, with each exposure determining
14 each one of the emission wavelengths of the
15 superimposed Bragg gratings. An additional grating can
16 be defined to provide gain equalisation for the several
17 wavelengths.

18
19 Thus, a multicavity laser can be constructed by using
20 two mirrors and a grating, one mirror and two gratings,
21 or indeed three gratings.

22
23 Still further, in a different application, for example,
24 optical amplifiers, a grating can also be formed on the
25 first core layer 4 to act as a "tap" to flatten optical
26 gain spectra.

27
28 While several embodiments of the present invention have
29 been described and illustrated, it will be apparent to
30 those skilled in the art once given this disclosure
31 that various modifications, changes, improvements and
32 variations may be made without departing from the
33 spirit or scope of this invention.

1 Claims:-

2

3 1. An optical waveguide with multiple core layers
4 for transmitting an optical signal, the waveguide
5 including:

6 a substrate;

7 a waveguide core formed on said substrate; and

8 an upper cladding layer embedding said waveguide
9 core;

10 wherein said waveguide core comprises a first core
11 layer and a second core layer.

12

13 2. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim,
14 wherein the substrate comprises silicon and/or silica
15 and/or sapphire.

16

17 3. A waveguide as claimed in either preceding claim,
18 wherein the substrate includes an intermediate layer.

19

20 4. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 3, and wherein the
21 intermediate layer includes a buffer layer formed on
22 the substrate.

23

24 5. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 4, wherein said
25 buffer layer comprises a thermally oxidised layer of
26 the substrate.

27

28 6. A waveguide as claimed in any one of Claims 4 or
29 5, wherein the intermediate layer further includes a
30 lower cladding layer formed on said buffer layer.

31

32 7. A waveguide as claimed in any one of Claims 4 to
33 6, wherein the thickness of the buffer layer is in the
34 range 5 μm to 20 μm .

35

36

- 1 8. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim,
2 wherein the second core layer is formed on the first
3 core layer and said first core layer is formed on the
4 substrate.
5
- 6 9. A waveguide as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to
7 7, wherein the first core layer is formed on the second
8 core layer and said second core layer is formed on the
9 substrate.
10
- 11 10. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 8, wherein a
12 further first core layer is formed on the second core
13 layer such that the first core layer sandwiches the
14 second core layer.
15
- 16 11. An optical waveguide as claimed in any preceding
17 claim, wherein the first core layer includes a dopant
18 to permit the first core layer to exhibit a
19 photosensitive response.
20
- 21 12. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim,
22 wherein the first core layer includes silica.
23
- 24 13. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim,
25 wherein the first core layer includes a germanium oxide
26 and/or a boron oxide.
27
- 28 14. A waveguide as claimed in of Claims 11 to 13,
29 wherein the first core layer dopant includes dopant
30 ions.
31
- 32 15. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 14, wherein the
33 first core layer dopant ions include tin and/or cerium
34 and/or sodium.
35
- 36 16. An optical waveguide as claimed in any preceding

1 claim, wherein the second core layer includes a dopant
2 to induce amplification of an optical signal
3 transmitted through said waveguide core.
4

5 17. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim,
6 wherein the second core layer includes silica.
7

8 18. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim,
9 wherein the second core layer includes a phosphorus
10 oxide.
11

12 19. A waveguide as claimed in any of Claims 16 to 18,
13 wherein the second core layer dopants include dopant
14 ions.
15

16 20. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 19, wherein the
17 second core layer dopant includes a mobile dopant.
18

19 21. A waveguide as claimed in one of Claims 17 to 20,
20 wherein the second core layer dopants include a rare
21 earth and/or a heavy metal and/or compounds of these
22 elements.
23

24 22. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 21, wherein the
25 rare earth is Erbium or Neodymium.
26

27 23. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim,
28 wherein the refractive indices of the first core layer
29 and the second core layer are substantially equal.
30

31 24. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim,
32 wherein the refractive index of the waveguide core
33 differs from that of the substrate by at least 0.05%.
34

35 25. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim,
36 wherein the thickness of the first core layer is in the

1 range 0.2 μm to 30 μm .

2

3 26. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim,
4 wherein the thickness of the second core layer is in
5 the range 0.2 μm to 30 μm .

6

7 27. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 25, wherein the
8 width of the waveguide core lies in the range 0.4 μm to
9 60 μm .

10

11 28. A waveguide as claimed in any one of Claims 6 to
12 27, wherein the upper cladding layer and the lower
13 cladding layer comprise the same material.

14

15 29. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim,
16 wherein the refractive index of the substrate and the
17 refractive index of the upper cladding layer are
18 substantially equal.

19

20 30. A method of fabricating a waveguide comprising the
21 steps of:

22 providing a substrate;

23 forming a waveguide core on the substrate; and

24 forming an upper cladding layer to embed the
25 waveguide core, wherein the waveguide core is formed
26 from a first core layer and a second core layer.

27

28 31. A method as claimed in Claim 30, wherein the
29 formation of the substrate includes the formation of an
30 intermediate layer formed on said substrate.

31

32 32. A method as claimed in Claim 31, wherein the
33 formation of the intermediate layer includes the
34 formation of a buffer layer.

35

36 33. A method as claimed in Claim 33, wherein the

1 buffer layer is formed by thermally oxidising the
2 substrate.

3

4 34. A method as claimed in any of Claims 32 to 33,
5 wherein the formation of the intermediate layer further
6 includes the formation of a lower cladding layer formed
7 on said buffer layer.

8

9 35. A method as claimed in Claim 34, wherein the
10 formation of the lower cladding layer includes doping
11 said lower cladding layer with a dopant.

12

13 36. A method as claimed in Claim 34, wherein the
14 dopant includes dopant ions.

15

16 37. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 36,
17 wherein the second core layer is formed on the first
18 core layer and wherein the first core layer is formed
19 on the substrate.

20

21 38. A waveguide as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 37,
22 wherein the first core layer is formed on the second
23 core layer and said second core layer is formed on the
24 substrate.

25

26 39. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 37, wherein a
27 further first core layer is formed on the second core
28 layer such that the first core layer sandwiches the
29 second core layer.

30

31 40. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 39,
32 wherein the steps of forming any one of the substrate,
33 first core layer, the second core layer, and the upper
34 cladding layer comprise the steps of:

35

depositing each layer; and

36

at least partially consolidating each layer.

1 41. A method as claimed in Claim 40, wherein any one
2 of the substrate, the first core layer, the second core
3 layer and the upper cladding layer partially
4 consolidated after deposition is fully consolidated
5 with the full consolidation of any other of the first
6 core layer, the second core layer or the upper cladding
7 layer.

8

9 42. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 41,
10 wherein the formation of the first core layer includes
11 the doping of the first core layer with a dopant.

12

13 43. A method as claimed in Claim 42, wherein the first
14 core layer dopant permits the first core layer to
15 exhibit a photosensitive response.

16

17 44. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 43,
18 wherein the formation of the second core layer includes
19 the doping of the second core layer with a dopant.

20

21 45. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 44,
22 wherein the second core layer dopant induces
23 amplification of an optical signal transmitted through
24 said waveguide core.

25

26 46. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 45,
27 wherein the formation of the substrate includes the
28 doping of the substrate with a dopant.

29

30 47. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 42 to 46,
31 wherein the dopant includes dopant ions.

32

33 48. A method as claimed in Claim 47, wherein the
34 substrate dopant includes a mobile dopant.

35

36 49. A method as claimed in any of Claims 47 to 48,

1 wherein said first core layer dopant ions include tin
2 and/or cerium and/or sodium.

3

4 50. A method as claimed in any of Claims 47 to 49,
5 wherein said second core layer dopant ions include a
6 rare earth and/or a heavy metal and/or compounds
7 thereof.

8

9 51. A method as claimed in Claim 50, wherein said rare
10 earth is Erbium and/or Neodymium.

11

12 52. A method as claimed in any of Claims 42 to 51,
13 wherein the concentration of the first core layer
14 dopant is selectively controlled during the formation
15 of the first core layer and the concentration of the
16 second core layer dopant is selectively controlled
17 during the formation of the second core layer so that
18 the refractive index of the first core layer and the
19 refractive index of the second core layer are
20 substantially equal.

21

22 53. A method as claimed in Claim 52, wherein the
23 concentrations of the first core layer dopant and
24 second core layer dopant are controlled to give a
25 refractive index for the waveguide core which differs
26 from that of the substrate layer by at least 0.05%.

27

28 54. A method as claimed in any of Claim 34, wherein
29 said lower cladding layer and said buffer layer are
30 formed substantially in the same step.

31

32 55. A method as claimed in any of Claims 40 to 54,
33 wherein at least one of the substrate, the first core
34 layer, the second core layer, and the upper cladding
35 layer is deposited by a Flame Hydrolysis Deposition
36 process and/or Chemical Vapour Deposition process.

1 56. A method as claimed in Claim 55, wherein the
2 Chemical Vapour Deposition process is a Low Pressure
3 Chemical Vapour Deposition process or a Plasma Enhanced
4 Chemical Vapour Deposition process.

5

6 57. A method as claimed in any of Claims 40 to 56,
7 wherein the consolidation is by fusing using a Flame
8 Hydrolysis Deposition burner.

9

10 58. A method as claimed in any of Claims 40 to 57,
11 wherein the consolidation is by fusing in a furnace.

12

13 59. A method as claimed in either of Claims 57 or 58,
14 wherein the step of fusing the lower cladding layer and
15 the step of fusing the first core layer and/or the
16 second core layer are performed simultaneously.

17

18 60. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 59,
19 wherein the waveguide core is formed from the first
20 core layer and the second core layer using a dry
21 etching technique and/or a photolithographic technique
22 and/or a mechanical sawing process.

23

24 61. A method as claimed in Claim 60, wherein the dry
25 etching technique comprises a reactive ion etching
26 process and/or a plasma etching process and/or an ion
27 milling process.

28

29 62. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 61,
30 wherein the waveguide core formed from the first core
31 layer and the second core layer is square or
32 rectangular in cross-section.

33

34 63. A laser waveguide with multiple core layers for
35 transmitting an optical signal, the laser waveguide
36 comprising a waveguide as claimed in any one of claims

1 1 to 29, the laser waveguide further comprising:
2 at least one grating formed in said waveguide
3 core.
4

5 64. A laser waveguide as claimed in Claim 63, wherein
6 the laser waveguide further comprises at least one
7 optical interference mirror.
8

9 65. A laser waveguide as claimed in Claim 64, wherein
10 the optical interference mirror is provided at the
11 input of the waveguide.
12

13 66. A laser waveguide as claimed in Claim 65, wherein
14 the interference mirror is butt-coupled to or directly
15 deposited at the input of the waveguide.
16

17 67. A laser waveguide as claimed in any of Claims 63
18 to 66, wherein the laser waveguide includes two mirrors
19 and a grating.
20

21 68. A laser waveguide as claimed in any of Claims 63
22 to 66, wherein the laser waveguide includes one mirror
23 and two gratings.
24

25 69. A laser waveguide as claimed in Claim 63, wherein
26 the laser waveguide includes three gratings.
27

28 70. A laser waveguide as claimed in any of Claims 63
29 to 69, wherein the grating formed is a Bragg-grating.
30

31 71. A laser waveguide as claimed in any one of Claims
32 63 to 70, wherein said grating forms an output coupler
33 for said laser waveguide.
34

35 72. A laser waveguide as claimed in any one of Claims
36 63 to 71 further comprising an optical interference

1 mirror butt coupled to or directly deposited at the
2 output of the waveguide.

3

4 73. A method of fabricating a laser waveguide,
5 comprising forming a waveguide according to a method as
6 claimed in any of claims 30 to 62, the method of
7 fabricating the laser waveguide further including the
8 steps of:

9 forming at least one grating in said waveguide
10 core.

11

12 74. A method as claimed in Claim 73, further including
13 the step of attaching at least one optical interference
14 mirror to the waveguide.

15

16 75. A method as claimed in Claim 74, wherein the
17 optical interference mirror is attached to an input of
18 the waveguide.

19

20 76. A method as claimed in Claims 73 to 75, wherein
21 the grating is formed using a laser operating at a
22 wavelength in the range of 150 nm to 400 nm through a
23 phase mask deposited on top of said upper cladding
24 layer of the waveguide.

25

26 77. A method as claimed in Claim 76, wherein said mask
27 is a quartz mask.

28

29- 78. A method as claimed in Claim 73 to 75, wherein the
30 grating is formed using a using an interference side
31 writing technique.

32

33 79. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 73 to 75,
34 wherein the grating is formed using a direct writing
35 technique.

36

1 80. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 73 to 79,
2 wherein the grating formed is a Bragg grating.

3

4 81. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 74 to 80,
5 wherein the optical interference mirror is butt-coupled
6 to or directly deposited at the input of the waveguide.

7

8 82. A method as claimed in any one of Claims 73 to 80,
9 further comprising the step of attaching a second
10 optical interference mirror to the output of the
11 waveguide.

12

13 83. A waveguide substantially as described herein and
14 with reference to Figs. 1A to 1C of the accompanying
15 drawings.

16

17 84. A laser waveguide substantially as described
18 herein and with reference to Figs. 2A and 2B of the
19 accompanying drawings.

20

21 85. A method of fabricating a waveguide with multiple
22 core layers substantially as described herein and with
23 reference to Figs. 1A to 1C of the accompanying
24 drawings.

25

26 86. A method of fabricating a laser waveguide with
27 multiple core layers substantially as described herein
28 and with reference to Figs. 2A and 2B of the
29 accompanying drawings.

30

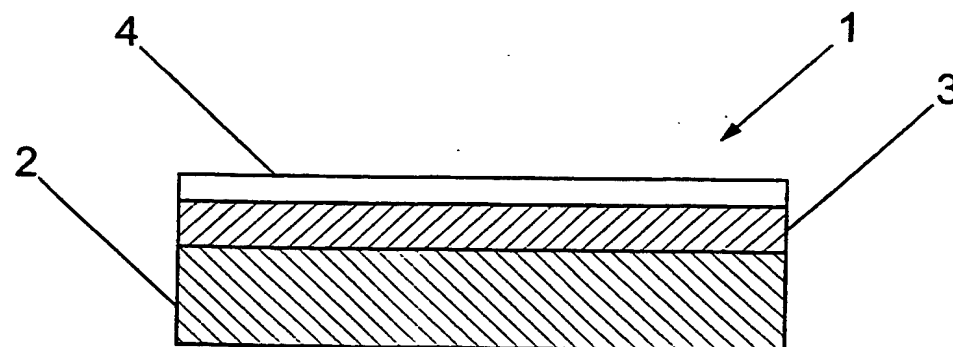
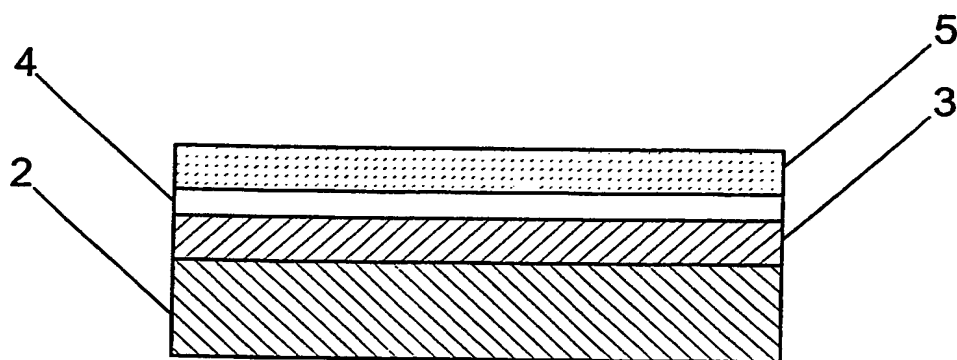
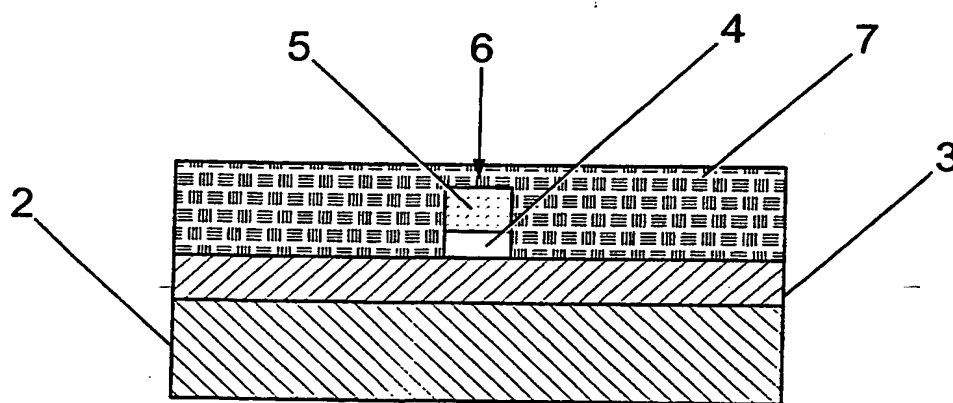
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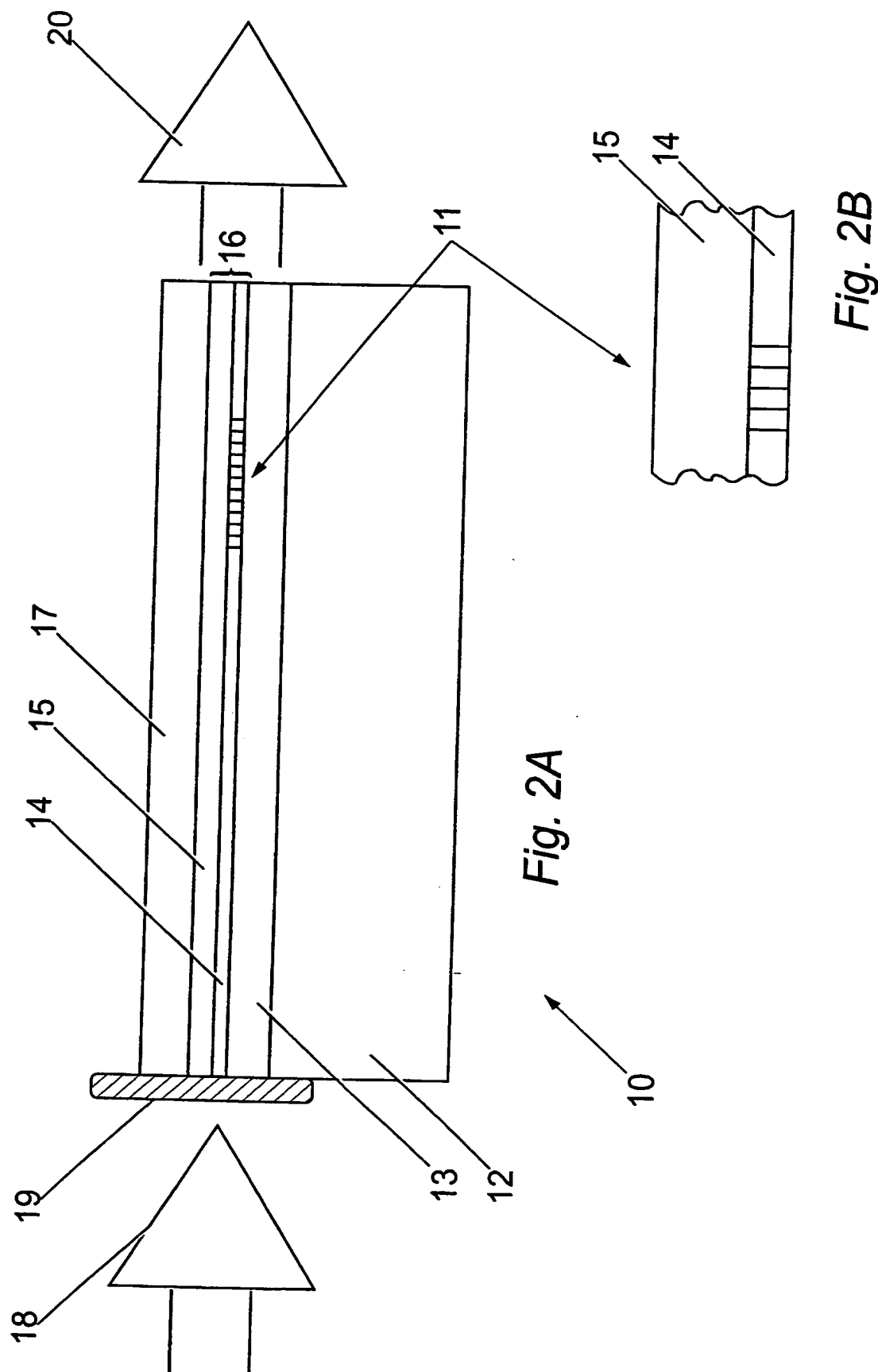


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*Fig. 1A**Fig. 1B**Fig. 1C*

JC17 Rec'd PCT/PTO 03 AUG 2001

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/00/00323

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 G02B6/132 H01S3/063

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
 IPC 7 G02B H01S

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 206 925 A (KAMOSHIDA TOSHIKAZU ET AL) 27 April 1993 (1993-04-27) abstract; figures 1,3,4A-4D,8 column 1, line 51 -column 2, line 10 column 3, line 1 - line 19 column 3, line 38 - line 43 column 6, line 52 -column 7, line 21 column 8, line 7 - line 58 column 8, line 60 -column 9, line 25 column 10, line 10 - line 40 column 11, line 24 - line 29 ---	1-61, 82-85
X	US 5 303 319 A (FORD CAROL M ET AL) 12 April 1994 (1994-04-12) abstract; figures 3,4 column 2, line 10 - line 38 column 3, line 29 -column 4, line 43 --- -/--	1,30, 82-85

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 May 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

20.07.00

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

Jakober, F

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/00323

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 890 850 A (LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC) 13 January 1999 (1999-01-13) abstract; figure 9 column 7, line 18 - line 41 ---	1,30, 82-85
A	EP 0 867 985 A (TNO) 30 September 1998 (1998-09-30) abstract page 3, line 20 - line 24 page 4, line 54 -page 5, line 27 page 5; table 1 -----	1-61

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern application No.
/GB 00/00323

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet(s)

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-61,82-85

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

1. Claims: 1-61,82-85

An optical waveguide comprising a buffer layer including a thermally oxidised layer.

2. Claims: 62-81

A laser waveguide comprising a grating formed in the waveguide core.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/JP99/00323

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5206925	A	27-04-1993	JP 2755471 B	20-05-1998
			JP 4060618 A	26-02-1992
			CA 2040527 A,C	30-12-1991
			DE 4120054 A	02-01-1992
			GB 2245984 A,B	15-01-1992

US 5303319	A	12-04-1994	NONE	

EP 0890850	A	13-01-1999	US 6003222 A	21-12-1999
			JP 11084156 A	26-03-1999

EP 0867985	A	30-09-1998	JP 11038242 A	12-02-1999
			US 5982973 A	09-11-1999



REC'D 29 MAY 2001

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)



Applicant's or agent's file reference P23140A/RWA/JMK/PPP	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/GB00/00323	International filing date (day/month/year) 07/02/2000	Priority date (day/month/year) 05/02/1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC G02B6/132		
Applicant THE UNIVERSITY COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF et al.		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.
2. This REPORT consists of a total of 6 sheets, including this cover sheet.
 - ☒ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of 12 sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☒ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 04/09/2000	Date of completion of this report 25.05.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office - P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL-2280 HV Rijswijk - Pays Bas Tel. +31 70 340 - 2040 Tx: 31 651 epo nl Fax: +31 70 340- 3016	Authorized officer Jakober, F Telephone No. +31 70 340 3652 



**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/GB00/00323

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application (*Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17))*):

Description, pages:

1-18 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-85 with telefax of 08.03.2001

Drawings, sheets:

1/2,2/2 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
- ☐ the claims, Nos.:



**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/GB00/00323

☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

III. Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability

1. The questions whether the claimed invention appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non-obvious), or to be industrially applicable have not been examined in respect of:

☐ the entire international application.

☒ claims Nos. 62-81.

because:

☐ the said international application, or the said claims Nos. relate to the following subject matter which does not require an international preliminary examination (*specify*):

☐ the description, claims or drawings (*indicate particular elements below*) or said claims Nos. are so unclear that no meaningful opinion could be formed (*specify*):

☐ the claims, or said claims Nos. are so inadequately supported by the description that no meaningful opinion could be formed.

☒ no international search report has been established for the said claims Nos. 62-81.

2. A meaningful international preliminary examination cannot be carried out due to the failure of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions:

☐ the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

☐ the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)

Yes: Claims 2-29,31-61



**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/GB00/00323

	No:	Claims	1,30
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	
	No:	Claims	1-61
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-61
	No:	Claims	

2. Citations and explanations
see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:
see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:
see separate sheet



Re Item V

Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

Reference is made to the following documents:

D1: US-A-5206925
D2: US-A-5303319
D3: EP-A-0890850
D4: EP-A-0867985

1. None of the independent claims define novel subject-matter. Hence, the application cannot be considered to satisfy the criteria set forth in Art. 33 PCT.
2. Claim 1:
Document D1 discloses in figure 4(d) and the corresponding description an optical waveguide with multiple core layers including
 - a substrate (1),
 - a waveguide core (3),
 - an upper cladding layer embedding said waveguide core (9),
 - wherein said waveguide core comprises a first core layer (7 or 8) including a dopant (Ge) permitting the core layer to exhibit a photosensitive response (it is well known that Ge is a photosensitive material) and a second core layer (4) including a dopant to induce amplification (rare earth).

Thus, the claimed waveguide is not novel within the meaning of Art. 33 PCT, since for each feature of claim 1 a counterpart can be found in document D1.

3. Claim 30:
Document D1 discloses in figures 4(a) to 4(d) and the corresponding description a method of fabricating a waveguide comprising the steps of:
 - providing a substrate (1),
 - forming a waveguide core (3),
 - forming an upper cladding layer to embed said waveguide core (9),
 - wherein said waveguide core is formed from a first core layer (7 or 8) including a



dopant (Ge) permitting the core layer to exhibit a photosensitive response (it is well known that Ge is a photosensitive material) and a second core layer (4) including a dopant to induce amplification (rare earth).

In view of the above, claim 30 cannot be considered to define novel subject-matter, since for each feature of claim 30 a counterpart can be found in document D1.

4. The dependent claims do not define subject matter which is inventive, since their structural features are either known from D1 or obvious modifications (see passages cited in the international search report).

Re Item VII

Certain defects in the international application

1. Contrary to the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, the relevant background art disclosed in the document D1 is not mentioned in the description, nor is this document identified therein.

Re Item VIII

Certain observations on the international application

1. Claims 82 to 85 only contain references to the description and the drawings. They are therefore not clear in the meaning of Art. 6 PCT. According to Rule 6.2(a) PCT, claims should not contain such references except where absolutely necessary, which is not the case here. They should therefore have been deleted.
2. The "spirit clause" (page 18, last paragraph) should have been deleted as its presence in the description serves only to cast unnecessary doubt upon the intended scope of the claims.



1 Claims

- 2
- 3 1. An optical waveguide with multiple core layers for
4 transmitting an optical signal, the waveguide
5 including:
6 a substrate;
7 a waveguide core formed on the substrate and comprising
8 a first core layer and a second core layer;
9 an upper cladding layer embedding said waveguide core;
10 wherein the first core layer includes a dopant to
11 permit the first core layer to exhibit a photosensitive
12 response, and the second core layer includes a dopant
13 to induce amplification of an optical signal
14 transmitted through said waveguide core.
15
- 16 2. An optical waveguide according to Claim 1, wherein the
17 first core layer includes a germanium oxide to permit
18 the first core layer to exhibit a photosensitive
19 response.
20
- 21 3. An optical waveguide according to Claim 2, wherein the
22 first core layer further includes a boron oxide.
23
- 24 4. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein
25 the substrate comprises silicon and/or silica and/or
26 sapphire.
27
- 28 5. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein
29 the substrate includes an intermediate layer.
30



- 1 6. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 5, wherein the
2 intermediate layer includes a buffer layer formed on
3 the substrate.
4
- 5 7. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 6, wherein said buffer
6 layer comprises a thermally oxidised layer of the
7 substrate.
8
- 9 8. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 6 or Claim 7, wherein
10 the intermediate layer further includes a lower
11 cladding layer formed on said buffer layer.
12
- 13 9. A waveguide as claimed in any of Claims 6 to 8, wherein
14 the thickness of the buffer layer is in the range 5 m
15 to 20 m.
16
- 17 10. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein
18 the second core layer is formed on the first core layer
19 and said first core layer is formed on the substrate.
20
- 21 11. A waveguide as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 9, wherein
22 the first core layer is formed on the second core layer
23 and said second core layer is formed on the substrate.
24
- 25 12. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 10, wherein a further
26 first core layer is formed on the second core layer
27 such that the first core layer sandwiches the second
28 core layer.
29
- 30 13. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein
31 the first core layer includes silica.
32



- 1 14. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein
2 the first core layer dopant includes dopant ions.
3
- 4 15. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 14, wherein the first
5 core layer dopant ions include tin and/or cerium and/or
6 sodium.
7
- 8 16. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein
9 the second core layer includes silica.
10
- 11 17. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein
12 the second core layer includes a phosphorus oxide.
13
- 14 18. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein
15 the second core layer dopant includes dopant ions.
16
- 17 19. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 18, wherein the second
18 core layer dopant includes a mobile dopant.
19
- 20 20. A waveguide as claimed in any of Claims 16 to 19,
21 wherein the second core layer dopant includes a rare
22 earth and/or a heavy metal and/or compounds of these
23 elements.
24
- 25 21. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 20, wherein the rare
26 earth is Erbium or Neodymium.
27
- 28 22. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein
29 the refractive indices of the first core layer and the
30 second core layer are substantially equal.
31



- 1 23. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein
2 the refractive index of the waveguide core differs from
3 that of the substrate by at least 0.05%.
- 4
- 5 24. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein
6 the thickness of the first core layer is in the range
7 0.2 m to 30 m.
- 8
- 9 25. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein
10 the thickness of the second core layer is in the range
11 0.2 m to 30 m.
- 12
- 13 26. A waveguide as claimed in Claim 24, wherein the width
14 of the waveguide core lies in the range 0.4 m to 60
15 m.
- 16
- 17 27. A waveguide as claimed in any of Claims 8 to 26,
18 wherein the upper cladding layer and the lower cladding
19 layer comprise the same material.
- 20
- 21 28. A waveguide as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein
22 the refractive index of the substrate and the
23 refractive index of the upper cladding layer are
24 substantially equal.
- 25
- 26 29. An optical waveguide according to any of Claims 1 to
27 28, wherein the first core layer includes at least 1%
28 wt germanium dopant.
- 29
- 30 30. A method of fabricating a waveguide comprising the
31 steps of:
32 providing a substrate;



1 forming a waveguide core on the substrate, the
2 waveguide core comprising a first core layer and a
3 second core layer;
4 forming an upper cladding layer to embed the waveguide
5 core;
6 wherein the formation of the first core layer includes
7 the doping of the first core layer with a dopant for
8 permitting the first core layer to exhibit a
9 photosensitive response, and the formation of the
10 second core layer includes the doping of the second
11 core layer with a dopant for inducing amplification of
12 an optical signal transmitted through said waveguide
13 core.
14

15 31. A method according to Claim 30, wherein the dopant used
16 to permit the first core layer to exhibit a
17 photosensitive response is a germanium dopant.
18

19 32. A method according to Claim 31, wherein the first core
20 layer is co-doped with a boron dopant.
21

22 33. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 32, wherein
23 the formation of the substrate includes the formation
24 of an intermediate layer formed on said substrate.
25

26 34. A method as claimed in Claim 33, wherein the formation
27 of the intermediate layer includes the formation of a
28 buffer layer.
29

30 35. A method as claimed in Claim 34, wherein the buffer
31 layer is formed by thermally oxidising the substrate.
32



- 1 36. A method as claimed in Claim 34 or Claim 35, wherein
2 the formation of the intermediate layer further
3 includes the formation of a lower cladding layer formed
4 on said buffer layer.
5
- 6 37. A method as claimed in Claim 36, wherein the formation
7 of the lower cladding layer includes doping said lower
8 cladding layer with a dopant.
9
- 10 38. A method as claimed in Claim 37, wherein the dopant
11 includes dopant ions.
12
- 13 39. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 38, wherein
14 the second core layer is formed on the first core layer
15 and wherein the first core layer is formed on the
16 substrate.
17
- 18 40. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 39, wherein
19 the first core layer is formed on the second core layer
20 and said second core layer is formed on the substrate.
21
- 22 41. A method as claimed in Claim 39, wherein a further
23 first core layer is formed on the second core layer
24 such that the first core layer sandwiches the second
25 core layer.
26
- 27 42. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 41, wherein
28 the steps of forming any one of the substrate, first
29 core layer, the second core layer, and the upper
30 cladding layer comprise the steps of:
31 depositing each layer; and
32 at least partially consolidating each layer.



1
2 43. A method as claimed in Claim 42, wherein any one of the
3 substrate, the first core layer, the second core layer
4 and the upper cladding layer partially consolidated
5 after deposition is fully consolidated with the full
6 consolidation of any other of the first core layer, the
7 second core layer or the upper cladding layer.

8
9 44. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 43, wherein
10 the formation of the substrate includes the doping of
11 the substrate with a dopant.

12
13 45. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 44, wherein
14 the dopant includes dopant ions.

15
16 46. A method as claimed in Claim 44 or Claim 45, wherein
17 the substrate dopant includes a mobile dopant.

18
19 47. A method as claimed in Claim 45 or Claim 46, wherein
20 said first core layer dopant ions include tin and/or
21 cerium and/or sodium.

22
23 48. A method as claimed in any of Claims 45 to 47, wherein
24 said second core layer dopant ions include a rare earth
25 and/or a heavy metal and/or compounds thereof.

26
27 49. A method as claimed in Claim 48, wherein said rare
28 earth is Erbium and/or Neodymium.

29
30 50. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 49, wherein
31 the concentration of the first core layer dopant is
32 selectively controlled during the formation of the



1 first core layer and the concentration of the second
2 core layer dopant is selectively controlled during the
3 formation of the second core layer so that the
4 refractive index of the first core layer and the
5 refractive index of the second core layer are
6 substantially equal.

7
8 51. A method as claimed in Claim 50, wherein the
9 concentrations of the first core layer dopant and
10 second core layer dopant are controlled to give a
11 refractive index for the waveguide core which differs
12 from that of the substrate layer by at least 0.05%.

13
14 52. A method as claimed in any of Claims 34 to 51, wherein
15 said lower cladding layer and said buffer layer are
16 formed substantially in the same step.

17
18 53. A method as claimed in any of Claims 42 to 52, wherein
19 at least one of the substrate, the first core layer,
20 the second core layer, and the upper cladding layer is
21 deposited by a Flame Hydrolysis Deposition process
22 and/or Chemical Vapour Deposition process.

23
24 54. A method as claimed in Claim 53, wherein the Chemical
25 Vapour Deposition process is a Low Pressure Chemical
26 Vapour Deposition process or a Plasma Enhanced Chemical
27 Vapour Deposition process.

28
29 55. A method as claimed in any of Claims 42 to 54,
30 wherein the consolidation is by fusing using a Flame
31 Hydrolysis Deposition burner.



- 1 56. A method as claimed in any of Claims 42 to 55, wherein
2 the consolidation is by fusing in a furnace.
3
- 4 57. A method as claimed in Claim 55 or Claim 56, wherein
5 the step of fusing the lower cladding layer and the
6 step of fusing the first core layer and/or the second
7 core layer are performed simultaneously.
8
- 9 58. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 57, wherein
10 the waveguide core is formed from the first core layer
11 and the second core layer using a dry etching technique
12 and/or a photolithographic technique and/or a
13 mechanical sawing process.
14
- 15 59. A method as claimed in Claim 58, wherein the dry
16 etching technique comprises a reactive ion etching
17 process and/or a plasma etching process and/or an ion
18 milling process.
19
- 20 60. A method as claimed in any of Claims 30 to 59, wherein
21 the waveguide core formed from the first core layer and
22 the second core layer is square or rectangular in
23 cross-section.
24
- 25 61. A method according to any of Claims 30 to 60, wherein
26 the first core layer is doped with at least 17%wt
27 germanium dopant.
28
- 29 62. A laser waveguide with multiple core layers for
30 transmitting an optical signal, the laser waveguide
31 comprising a waveguide as claimed in any of claims 1 to
32 29, the laser waveguide further comprising:



- 1 at least one grating formed in said waveguide core.
2
3 63. A laser waveguide as claimed in Claim 62, wherein the
4 laser waveguide further comprises at least one optical
5 interference mirror.
6
7 64. A laser waveguide as claimed in Claim 63, wherein
8 the optical interference mirror is provided at the
9 input of the waveguide.
10
11 65. A laser waveguide as claimed in Claim 64, wherein the
12 interference mirror is butt-coupled to or directly
13 deposited at the input of the waveguide.
14
15 66. A laser waveguide as claimed in any of Claims 62 to 65,
16 wherein the laser waveguide includes two mirrors and a
17 grating.
18
19 67. A laser waveguide as claimed in any of Claims 62 to 65,
20 wherein the laser waveguide includes one mirror and two
21 gratings.
22
23 68. A laser waveguide as claimed in Claim 62, wherein the
24 laser waveguide includes three gratings.
25
26 69. A laser waveguide as claimed in any of Claims 62 to 68,
27 wherein the grating formed is a Bragg grating.
28
29 70. A laser waveguide as claimed in any of Claims 62 to 69,
30 wherein said grating forms an output coupler for said
31 laser waveguide.
32



- 1 71. A laser waveguide as claimed in any of Claims 62 to 70
2 further comprising an optical interference mirror butt
3 coupled to or directly deposited at the output of the
4 waveguide.
5
- 6 72. A method of fabricating a laser waveguide, comprising
7 forming a waveguide according to a method as claimed in
8 any of Claims 30 to 61, the method of fabricating the
9 laser waveguide further including the steps of:
10 forming at least one grating in said waveguide core.
11
- 12 73. A method as claimed in Claim 72, further including the
13 step of attaching at least one optical interference
14 mirror to the waveguide.
15
- 16 74. A method as claimed in Claim 73, wherein the optical
17 interference mirror is attached to an input of the
18 waveguide.
19
- 20 75. A method as claimed in any of Claims 72 to 74, wherein
21 the grating is formed using a laser operating at a
22 wavelength in the range of 150 nm to 400 nm through a
23 phase mask deposited on top of said upper cladding
24 layer of the waveguide.
25
- 26 76. A method as claimed in Claim 75, wherein said mask is a
27 quartz mask.
28
- 29 77. A method as claimed in any of Claims 72 to 74, wherein
30 the grating is formed using a using an interference
31 side writing technique.
32



29A

1 78. A method as claimed in any of Claims 72 to 74, wherein
2 the grating is formed using a direct writing technique.
3

4 79. A method as claimed in any of Claims 72 to 78, wherein
5 the grating formed is a Bragg grating.
6

7 80. A method as claimed in any of Claims 73 to 79, wherein
8 the optical interference mirror is butt-coupled to or
9 directly deposited at the input of the waveguide.
10

11 81. A method as claimed in any of Claims 72 to 79, further
12 comprising the step of attaching a second optical
13 interference mirror to the output of the waveguide.
14

15 82. A waveguide substantially as described herein and with
16 reference to Figs. 1A to 1C of the accompanying
17 drawings.
18

19 83. A laser waveguide substantially as described herein and
20 with reference to Figs. 2A and 2B of the accompanying
21 drawings.
22

23 84. A method of fabricating a waveguide with multiple core
24 layers substantially as described herein and with
25 reference to Figs. 1A to 1C of the accompanying
26 drawings.
27

28 85. A method of fabricating a laser waveguide with multiple
29 core layers substantially as described herein and with
30 reference to Figs. 2A and 2B of the accompanying
31 drawings.
32



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